

## PNP SILICON POWER TRANSISTORS

...designed for use in general power amplifier application

### FEATURES:

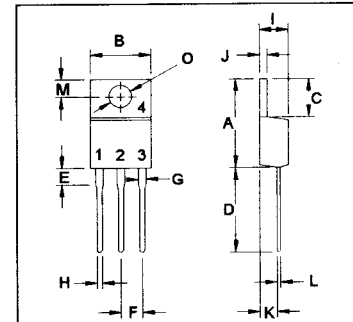
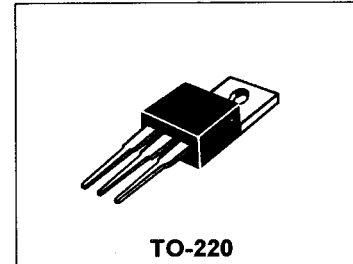
- \* Low Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage  
 $V_{CE(sat)} = 1.0V(\text{Max}) @ I_C=3.0A, I_B=0.3A$
- \* DC Current Gain  
 $hFE = 40-240 @ I_C = 0.5A$
- \* Complementary to NPN 2SD526

**PNP  
2SB596**

**4.0 AMPERE  
POWER  
TRANSISTORS  
80 VOLTS  
30 WATTS**

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	2SB596	Unit
Collector-Emitter Voltage	$V_{CEO}$	80	V
Collector-Base Voltage	$V_{CBO}$	80	V
Emitter-Base Voltage	$V_{EBO}$	5.0	V
Collector Current - Continuous	$I_C$	4.0	A
- Peak	$I_{CM}$	8.0	
Base current	$I_B$	2.0	A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Derate above $25^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D$	30 0.24	W W/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating and Storage Junction Temperature Range	$T_J, T_{STG}$	-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

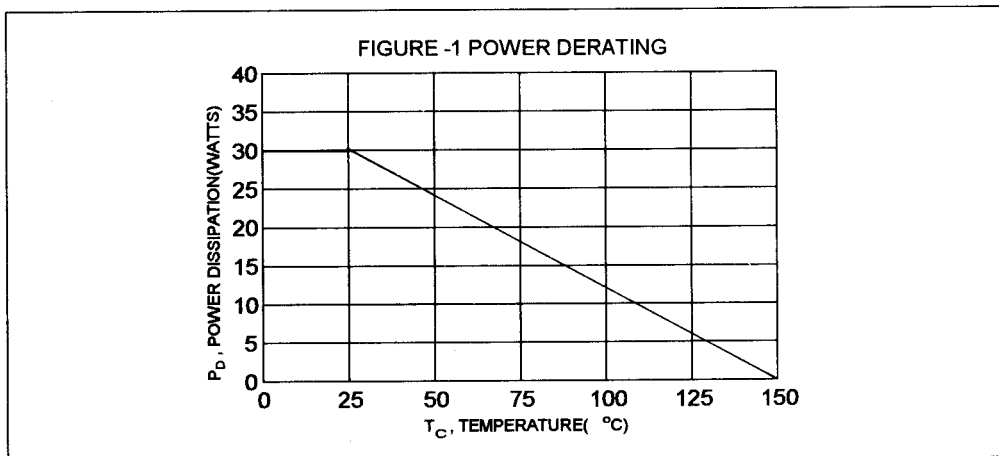


PIN 1.BASE  
2.COLLECTOR  
3.EMITTER  
4.COLLECTOR(CASE)

DIM	MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX
A	14.68	15.31
B	9.78	10.42
C	5.01	6.52
D	13.06	14.62
E	3.57	4.07
F	2.42	3.66
G	1.12	1.36
H	0.72	0.96
I	4.22	4.98
J	1.14	1.38
K	2.20	2.97
L	0.33	0.55
M	2.48	2.98
O	3.70	3.90

### THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Max	Unit
Thermal Resistance Junction to Case	$R_{\theta jc}$	4.16	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (  $T_c = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted )

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
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## OFF CHARACTERISTICS

Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 50\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)CEO}$	80		V
Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage ( $I_C = 10\text{ mA}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$V_{(BR)EBO}$	5.0		V
Collector Cutoff Current ( $V_{CB} = 80\text{ V}$ , $I_E = 0$ )	$I_{CBO}$		30	$\mu\text{A}$
Emitter Cutoff Current ( $V_{EB} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 0$ )	$I_{EBO}$		100	$\mu\text{A}$

## ON CHARACTERISTICS (1)

DC Current Gain ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ) * ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	$h_{FE(2)}$ $h_{FE}$	40 15	240	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $I_B = 300\text{ mA}$ )	$V_{CE(sat)}$		1.7	V
Base-Emitter On Voltage ( $I_C = 3.0\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ )	$V_{BE(on)}$		1.5	V

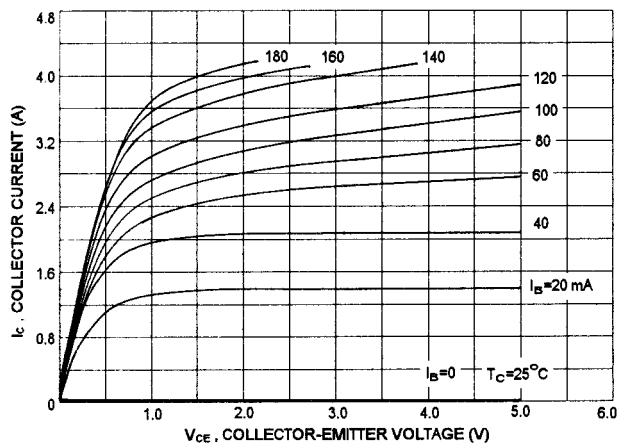
## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Current-Gain-Bandwidth Product ( $I_C = 0.5\text{ A}$ , $V_{CE} = 5.0\text{ V}$ , $f = 1.0\text{ MHz}$ )	$f_T$	3.0		MHz
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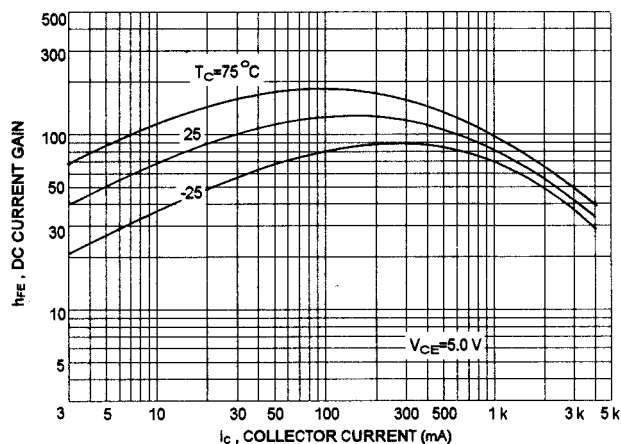
(1) Pulse Test: Pulse Width = 300  $\mu\text{s}$ , Duty Cycle  $\leq 2.0\%$ \*  $h_{FE(2)}$  Classification :

40	R	80	70	O	140	120	Y	240
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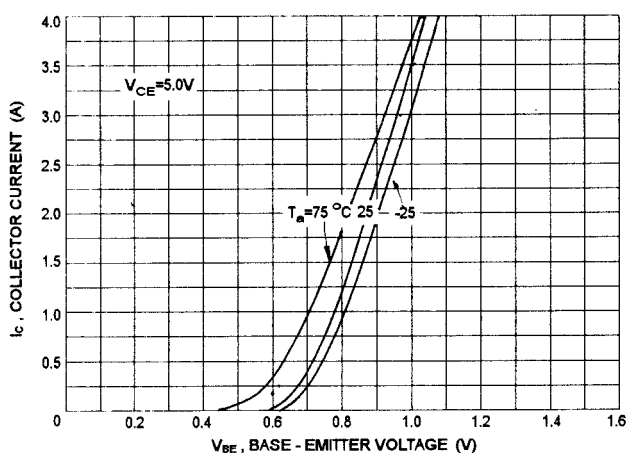
$I_c - V_{ce}$



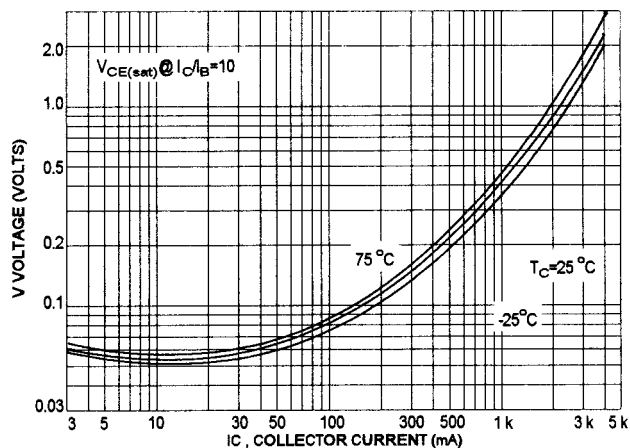
DC CURRENT GAIN



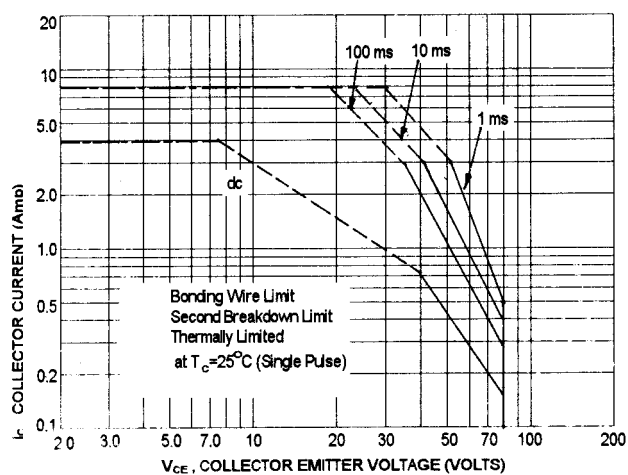
$I_c - V_{be}$



$V_{ce(sat)} - I_c$



ACTIVE-REGION SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)



There are two limitation on the power handling ability of a transistor: average junction temperature and second breakdown safe operating area curves indicate  $I_c - V_{ce}$  limits of the transistor that must be observed for reliable operation i.e., the transistor must not be subjected to greater dissipation than curves indicate.

The data of SOA curve is base on  $T_{J(PK)} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_c$  is variable depending on conditions. second breakdown pulse limits are valid for duty cycles to 10% provided  $T_{J(PK)} \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$ . At high case temperatures, thermal limitation will reduce the power that can be handled to values less than the limitations imposed by second breakdown.